PARIS BESIEGED.

The Prussians Closing in Upon the Fortifications.

Communications of the French Completely Cut.

Part of the Enemy Within Cannon Shot of the Walls.

The Bombardment of the City to be Delayed Several Days.

The Crown Prince Reported Killed by a Peasant.

Russia Declines Further Mediation.

Rome Surrounded by the Italians.

The Pope Flies from the City.

Etc. Etc., Etc.

(Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.)

FROM ENGLAND.

The Question of Mediation.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Times this morning has a special telegram from Berlin, giving the following summary, as presenting the latest intelligence on the question of mediation:

Russia declines all further efforts for mediation.

Mr. Bancroft denies having involved American intervention.

Prussia is satisfied with the reserved attitude of England as defeating the French hope for intervention.

Germany demands the cession of Alsace and Lorraine.

The Situation at Paris.

The World's London correspondent telegraphs: It does not appear that the Prussians are in any great force directly before Paris. Their main body seems stretched in a kind of semi-circle from Villiers-le Cattieret on the southeastle Melun and Fontainebleau on the southeast of the capital, and from Chateau Thierry, in the rear of Meaux, to Provins, on the railway to Troy, and the resolute refusal of Soissons to surrender certainly embarrasses their operations for the time.

There is a curious rumor of the escape of Marshal Canrobert from Metz, and of his advance upon Sedan and Mezieres, menacing Rhelms and Laon, and the Prussian flank.

It is not expected that the Prussians will attempt for some days to begin a serious bombardment of the works of Paris.

Numbers of women and children are still permitted to leave Paris.

Gas has been cut off. It is used so little in Paris houses that this makes comparatively much less trouble than was expected.

The railway to Lyons has been cut by the French authorities between Beercia and Charenton, and the splendid bridges de stroyed.

Many of the Paris journals are moving their offices to Tours, among them the L'Union and La Gazette de France, but the other papers still to be published in the capital.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—It is reported that the railroad train leaving Paris yesterday and to day were attacked and captured by the Prussians. Several passengers on board were killed and wounded.

After to-day, communications with Paris will be uncertain.

All regular troops as well as the France Tireurs have left Paris to oppose the movements of the Prussian army of Lotre.

Bazaine's army is well supplied with provisions at Metz.

The Prussians are slowly concentrating around Paris.

Wholesale Destruction of Property.

LONDON, September 16.—The French have uselessly destroyed all works of art on the highways and railroads leading out of Paris. Notwithstanding the wholesale destruction of property, the advance of the Prussian army has not delayed a single hour.

Paris journals of to-day persist in the belief that mediation is possible.

The Prussians Massing.

The Prussians are massing at some distance from the city.

The measures of defense at Paris are now so great that it is expected the fact will act strongly in favor of peace.

Intelligence from Paris.

LONDON, Sept. 16, 3 P. M.—The following intelligence has been received from Paris: The advance of the Prussians is at Brunteuil and Meaffly-sur-Marne, and their scouting parties occupied Corbeill and Clamon. Throngs of people are escaping from Paris.

Rome in Paris.

A slow mail route is arranged between this city and Paris, by way of Amiens and Rouen.

The Great Curiosity.

A dispatch from Berlin states that only a few curious travelers have been to visit Wilhelmshohe since the arrival of Napoleon, more than half of whom were Americans. On Friday last the Duchess of Hamilton visited the Emperor. He received her with his accustomedness courtliness, and has Dr. Cornesan perpetually on his right during his almost incessant walks. Princess Mural is also visiting the Count, and Payen and Viscount Reille are in his company much of the time.

What the French Won't Do.

A Paris correspondent writes to the Times: There are those who think it possible that France would give up a portion of her fleet to pay the cost of the present war, raze the walls of Strasbourg and Metz, abolish conscription and accept a limitation of the army as the price of peace, but nobody believes she will cede a foot of territory.

The Empress Eugenie.

The Empress Eugenie is greatly annoyed by the gravy of sight-seers who follow and stare at her whenever she appears in public.

Yacht Accident.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The yacht Wasp yesterday capsized in Lock Eine, Ireland. The owner and several ladies and gentlemen were drowned.

The Siege of Strasbourg.

[Cable Special to the Herald.]

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Bismarck, dirven from the front from Strasbourg yesterday, says that a heavy fire continued all day from the heavy guns of the third parallel, causing great destruction to the walls and citadel. An effort to carry the fortifications by storm will doubtless be made to-morrow. Several fires have broken out in the city. The fire are inevitably from the ceaseless bombardment. Some fugitives, in conversation, state that the sufferings of the people are intense. Provisions are served out in very limited quantities. Mortality and sickness caused by deprivations continued very great. On the 14th the citizens made another appeal to be allowed to yield to an honrite able destiny. The commander replied that his position was most painful, but that he must, at all hazards, discharge his duty to the country. The fall of the fortress cannot long be delayed.

The Prussian Advance.

A Paris dispatch to-day says that the advance of the Prussians steadily continues. Last night a large body of troops left the walls and proceeded in the direction of St. Denis. It is believed they intend to engage the advanced forces of the enemy and retreat toward the fortifications on the approach of the main body.

Several Uhlans have been arrested in Paris disguised as citizens, and will be shot.

The Prussian army continues the work of devastation. To-day they took possession of the railroad station at Chantilly, captured a train, delayed the passengers and confiscated the baggage. Another train was fired on, but succeeded in escaping.

A Rothschild on the Ramparts.

One of the young Rothschilds has shouldered a Chassepot and is daily doing duty on the ramparts.

The Garde Mobile is constantly arriving in large numbers.

In consequence of the scantiness of paper, all newspapers appear half their usual size.

Girardin announces that he has retired from political life, and desires no office under the Republic.

Twenty-five thousand Chassepots were delivered to the troops yesterday.

Balloon Duty.

Balloons for observing the movements of the enemy exceed daily.

Refugees from neighboring towns are flocking into the city by thousands.

The Republic continues to find favor in the provinces, and notifications of the organization of Provincial Republican Committees are received continuously by the Ministry.

Government securities continue steadily.

The Supplies at Paris.

[Cable by mail to the New York Times.]

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Our correspondent writing from Paris on the 15th of September says bread and meat have fallen in price, but salt and provisions have risen. An immense supply of powder (three million kilogrammes) is within the walls.

Preparations.

A signal telegraph has been erected on Arc de Triomphe to correspond with that on St. Valerien. A new system of signals has been arranged of colored lights. When the trees are removed the movements of the enemy will be visible from the signal station. Underground wires will run from station to station. Balloons will be used and photographic bird's eye views taken continually of the enemy's advance and sent instantly to Gen. Trochu.

Troops are daily arriving who escaped from Sedan. Among others last night a General in peasant's attire.

Pere Hyacinthe.

Pere Hyacinthe has published a letter expressing the warmest gratitude to the United States for their prompt recognition of the Republic. He has been prevented by illness from going as chaplain in the army.

Washburne's Letter.

The letter addressed by Minister Washburne to the Minister of Foreign Affairs says: "The Republic is a new page in the history of liberty in both worlds. It revives the memory of Washington and Lafayette and proves that if despotism has succeeded in dividing the two governments, liberty has not for a moment ceased to unite the two nations. Europe, on whose soil the blood of our heroes defeated has been shed, still keeps silent, while America, notwithstanding the ocean separates us, makes her voice heard."

The Paris Defenses.

The Prussians are closing in on Paris in a way that indicates an attack on the southern and southeastern sides, to secure their supplies and at the same time prevent re-enforcements from the south and west to the besieged. Military men of experience say the power of the city to resist is limited only by the supply of food. Trochu has four hundred and ten thousand men under arms, who will become good soldiers behind the ramparts. The citizens are determined to emulate Strasbourg. If the city holds out three months the Prussians will be driven back to the Rhine.

Trochu's proclamation, on Wednesday, to the troops, discloses the fact that the most efficient preparation for defense has been made. The enemy will have to make their way over barricades, if they succeed in battering down the walls or get in by surprise.

A Mock Sally.

On Wednesday evening the first of a series of mock sallies to be made by the besieged was made with 80,000 regular troops.

Sensational Dispatch.

The sensational dispatch of the Berlin correspondent of the Manchester Examiner, as to the terms of peace resolved on by the representatives of the German States in council with the Emperor at Rheims, is generally discredited here. It is considered that the statement that Bavaria and Baden renounce any claim for the enlargement of their territory proves its falsity.

The Crown Diamonds.

It is stated that the Crown diamonds, lodged by the Empress in the Bank of England, are of paste, and that the real ones were sold long since through an American dentist named Evans, and the money converted to the use of the imperial family.

Bismarck's Reply.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—It is reported the Foreign office has Bismarck's reply to the demand of Jules Favre for an armistice. Bismarck says there are questions yet to be settled with France before a suspension of hostilities is possible.

The Examiner urges that a cordial support be given the French Republican Government.

The Prussian attack on Paris will be directed at first against Vincennes, and a large body of French troops will confront them there.

The People Francais says none of the foreign powers have offered to intervene in favor of France, and no such offers will be accepted.

The names of the editors who left Paris are to be published.

The enrolment of the city form sixty-six battalions, comprising 80,000 men. They are among the most resolute defenders of the city, and are determined on a war of extermination.

Retribution on a Restaurant.

Visitors of Paris will remember the Cottes Restaurant, corner of Rou Rai and Rue St. Honore. On the 4th I Place de la Concorde, a crowd was looking at the closed shutters of the restaurant, on which was written in large letters in chalk, "Closed in consequence of robbery—forty centimes eight sous for a small loaf worth two sons and one franc seventy centimes for book bear. Justice has been done. Signed by order of the sovereign people till the end of the war."

Five thousand infantry and cavalry of the Grand Duchy of Baden, with forty cannon, occupied Colmor on Thursday after a skirmish with the French riflemen.

The National Guards in the provinces are suffering for the want of food and forage.

The Uhlans are reported at Courcellas.

Great destitution and suffering exists among the miners and other workmen on the German frontier.

The Laon Affair.

[Cable special to the Tribune.]

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A Tribune correspondent telegraphs that Berlin, Friday afternoon, that the Duke William of Mecklenburg, in an official report, says the capitulation of Laon took place on the basis of that of Sedan—the arms to be laid down; the Gardes Mobile to be discharged on parole, and the line infantry to go under canvas in the city. Many officers, including the French commander, remained in the yard of the citadel. When the last man had passed, the citadel gate two powerful mortar explosions were heard in quick succession. The powder magazine, shells, cartridges and a mine exploded, and all is the yard were buried under debris. There was fearful destruction, but losses cannot be ascertained.

French Supplies from England.

The following French orders for arms and ammunition are being executed in England: Four hundred boxes of rifles from a small arms company of Birmingham; six cases of rifles from Villiers & Bros., five thousand swelders are ready for delivery in London, price sixty-three shillings each. Fifty thousand long sneiders have been consigned to Rose, Leadenhall street, together with twenty thousand long and short sneiders, ten thousand assorted revolvers and ammunition and a specie guns, one thousand army Remington revolvers. A total now executing by contract in Birmingham, Sheffield and London, four hundred thousand rifles. The London house contracts to supply one million five hundred thousand cartridges weekly. The total order is thirty millions. The arms and cartridges are all sent from Dover Folkestone, New Haven and Liverpool.

An Englishman on Mediation.

Mr. Lowe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a speech at Kidderminster, Thursday, declared in the strongest manner against intervention or mediation between France and Prussia, in any form whatever. Intervention means abandonment of neutrality, but we have no desire to be drawn into a quarrel not of our own seeking. I see no reason whatever to apprehend that we shall regret the neutrality we tried before the war, but when you come to speak of mediation after the sword has been drawn you get a totally different set of considerations. It is no longer a question of right of parties, but a question relative to power. The sword is an evil mediator, but does its work decisively, and, if, as the parties have called on the sword, we were to begin to mediate, then we should be wearing our neutality exceedingly thin. The conflicting nations know their own strength and what they require for security. If a third nation tries to int rpose between them, whatever advice it gives, it must take sides with one or another and cease to be neutral. Should we advise Prussia to be content with less than she demands, we should be actually taking the part of France against Prussia, and throwing our moral weight into the scale in favor of France. If, on the other hand, we asked France to accept terms, and she deemed it inconsistent with her national dignity, we should be taking the part of Prussia. That is exactly what, in my judgment, we should avoid."

Proclamation from the Crown Prince.

[Tribune Cable Special.]

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Tribune's correspondent telegraphs at noon on Friday that the Crown Prince has issued an eloquent proclamation to the German people to create a national fund for invalids.

The Tribune correspondent at Paris writes on Wednesday evening that great dissatisfaction exists among the Mobiles because the officers nominated by the Emperor have not yet been removed. The Government is pressed to make extensive changes.

[Cable special to the World.]

Another French Army.

LONDON, September 16.—Paris does not occupy herself solely with the defense of her walls. General Vinoyo at the head of the new army commenced exterior operations and maneuvers to prevent the invasion of the departments where the enemy can stess provisions. Two corps are ready for the West and Center Provinces.

Reported Death of the Crown Prince.

A telegram from Boutillon, needing confirmation, reports the killing of the Crown Prince by an exasperated peasant.

FROM FRANCE.

Paris in a State of Siege.

PARIS, September 15.—The city has been declared in a state of siege. Non-combatants are to be expelled.

It is reported that the American ship Queen has arrived at Toulon with five hundred American volunteers and seven thousand rifles.

The Prussians were yesterday at Jlonville, seven miles from the city.

There have been no trains beyond Pont Vlse since Wednesday last.

The forests around the city are now entirely consumed.

PARIS, September 16, M.—The Prussians having captured a railroad train at Senlis, travel in that direction stops immediately.

Fifteen thousand Prussians are at Jlonville.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Advices received by the Minister of War show that the sharpshooters and free corps are capturing many Prussians in the suburbs.

Many persons who were condemned by the high court to long imprisonment under the old regime have been liberated.

From Strasbourg.

The Minister of War is in receipt of dispatches from General Ulrich, commander at Strasbourg. He reports the bombardment constant and terrific. The city is badly damaged. He has no notion of surrendering.

Guarantees to be Furnished.

It is reported that whereas the Prussians have demanded guarantees in case of peace, the provisional government is preparing to furnish them.

A New Army Forming.

The military headquarters at Tours is rapidly organizing a large army, to be known as the army of Loire. It will be formed of the contingents from the western departments and those bordering on the Pyrenees. In the departments of Bouches, Du Rhone, and Cord the volunteer carollments exceed 50,000. In all France has over a million of men enrolled.

Italian volunteers in great numbers have arrived at Lyons.

Electric lights have been placed on all the forts around the city, in order to reveal the enemy at night.

Imperial Secrets.

It is reported that the Republican Government is in possession of a cipher correspondence between the Emperor and Empress since the commencement of the war. A key to the ciphers is also discovered. Startling developments are expected.

The Gunpowder at Paris.

HAVRE, Sept. 16.—The Journal is certain that Paris is supplied with three million Kilogrammes of gunpowder, twice as much as was expended at Sebastapol.

The Flight from France.

HAVRE, Sept. 16.—The Journal says: The docks are overtasked. Cotton, coffee, grain, and other goods, and even mahogany is being loaded rapidly on French vessels for shipment elsewhere, to save them from the Prussians.

[Cable Special to the Herald.]

The Political Aspect of Paris.

PARIS, September 16.—A profound peace has come over the city. This peace is occasioned by a feeling of isolation. We now realize the fact that we are cut off almost entirely from the outside world and dependent upon our own efforts for our future fate. It is believed that if the present mail gets through that must be the last. It is probably the last that will be permitted to leave the capital. The only bustle now is that occasioned by the bread troops passing from one point to another. The last vestige of old Paris gaiety, life, and dissipation has vanished. Earnest work and contempt of death must be the lot of all who remain inside the walls of Paris. The people are terribly calm, and there is no outward evidence of fear, no bravado or flourish. Even where the spirit of patriotism breaks forth audibly it takes the appearance of fierceness and desperation. Last night I passed the office of the Electeure Libre, the semi-official organ of the Government. The compositors while waiting for copy stand in line practicing manual exercise. I passed through a large portion of the city without a single policeman being seen, yet order and tranquility were never more perfect. The only change apparent is the issue of a circular from their marked cleanliness. Garbage is unremoved, and the sidewalks unswept. Things more momentous occupy the attention. Life and death are in the balance. The blow may fall at any moment.

Victor Hugo Again.

I dined last evening with Victor Hugo and family. Two sons, wife, with their young wives, were present. The illustrious orator, in reply to some remarks, said many striking and startling things. He said he came to Paris to share the perils of its citizens. He had no public role to fill. His poor presence on the ramparts might be useful. He would only daily unarmed the ranks, by words, the ardor of the patriotic defenders of the city. He regarded an attack on Paris as absurd as well as cruel. The war was begun against Emperor Napoleon. Now he is a prisoner, and the King of Prussia sends him a retinue of servants, and sends us, who never provoked the war, hostilities. Never was there an act so atrocious or ridiculous in history. I don't know, continued he—a cloud overspread his face—what part may fall to my lot to play before this awful drama closes. But Paris has her choice of a determined defense, and a cowardly surrender. If it should, through ill storm impossible, decide upon the latter course, I can only return in exile to my old retreat at Guernsey. If it elects the former, I mean to see every quarter of Paris, one after the other, blown to atoms, and the enemy, corps after corps, battalion after battalion, in the same grave with my countrymen. As he uttered these sentiments in eloquent, thrilling language, in a voice of measured gravity, and with the fire and face of the Sibyl at the table, and they were grave and solemn but serene, and had not the faintest trace of dread of such a fearful catastrophe. "In that way," said he, "I shall be with my people." While the spectacle may horrify the world, it will be followed by a resurrection of the democratic principle in Germany, who will avenge the terrible catastrophe."

This is only a faint specimen of the spirit prevailing here. The holsting of the red flag at Lyons, in defiance of the Government, creates pain and uneasiness. Severe measures will be taken against offenders.

The First Alarm.

[Cable Special to the N. Y. Tribune.]

PARIS, Sept. 15, 9:50 P. M.—The rappel has just been sounded. The Mobiles and National Guards are called to arms and the sentinels doubled on the ramparts. This precaution has been observed. Several Uhlans were captured at Meaux and brought into Paris. Yesterday 150 Uhlans entered Sevres, Colommio and Crecy, from the direction of Prussians forced young men drawn for the conscription into their own regiments.

An Engagement.

An engagement took place on the road leading from Malmin to Bricquante-Robert between sharpshooters and Prussians. The result is unknown, but many were wounded.

Mobile Gardes are hurrying to Government orders, at various places on the northeast side of Paris the hay and wheat stacks abandoned by farmers, and the clumps of trees in the plains.

The employes of the Northern and Eastern railroad have been armed and exercised in the ramparts.

Immense quantities of grain and fodder are being brought to the center of Paris.

A False Alarm.

PARIS, Sept. 16, 11 A. M.—A false alarm was raised last night, which put the city into great excitement. The Mobiles were out by thousands in quarters where they lodged. Cries, "To arms!" were heard in every street, and women were rushing to doors and windows and flying through the streets. The National Guards were running to the armories and the Mobiles were dispersing themselves everywhere.

It was reported that the Prussians are attacking Vincennes and Charenton in the Rue Vincenie. At 11 o'clock access to the Place de la Bourse was stopped by the Garde Mobile.

The sewers are being inspected in consequence of a report that a quantity of petroleum was thrown in, which is found to be true.

An attempt was made on the part of dangerous characters recently expelled to re-enter Paris by force. They found themselves wedged between the forts and Prussians advance. The National Guard defeated the attempt.

Within Gunshot.

Yesterday some 600 Prussians appeared at Clamos, within gunshot of the Fort of Vanves. They had crept in under the cover of the woods on the heights.

Under the Walls.

PARIS, Sept. 16.—The Prussians are at Creteil, Calmont, Charenton and Stonen, almost within cannon-shot of the walls of Paris. A number of prisoners were taken yesterday by the Prussian cavalry and sharpshooters, and several convoys of munitions of war and provisions also captured. The Prussians now occupy some small woods around Paris which were too green to burn.

Cannonading and musketry firing have been heard all day in the direction of Bourget.

The Force at Paris.

[Cable Dispatch to the Herald.]

PARIS, Sept. 16.—Eighty thousand workmen are under arms and over two hundred thousand Guards Mobile, and the National Guard. A new army is organizing in south France.

A skirmish occurred to-day between the French and the Prussians. Several Uhlans were killed. The Prussians killed several peasants near Paris. Two hundred and thirteen thousand guns were distributed during the last ten days.

Prussia demands the restoration of Napoleon.

The palaces at Versailles and St. Cloud are used for hospitals.

The French prisoners in Germany are put to making roads.

FROM ITALY.

Rome Surrounded by the Italians.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—From a dispatch received from Florence, it would seem that the Italians have surrounded Rome by this time, if the programme of the Government has been faithfully followed.

A National Parliament to be Summoned.

FLORENCE, Sept. 16.—After the occupation of the Papal States, Italy will instantly summon a national Parliament, to be chosen by universal suffrage.

The First Battle.

A collision occurred yesterday between the Italian troops and the Papal Zouaves, five kilometres from the city of Rome. Only a few were killed and wounded on each side.

The Italian headquarters on Thursday were four kilometres out from Rome.

General Bixio has reached Corsonto, near Civita Vecchia, and doubtless Velatri and Volmontone will be occupied to-day.

The gens d'arms, custom-house officers, and the people fraternise with the Italians, and are received with acclamations.

The Advance on Rome.

[Cable Special to the Herald.]

FLORENCE, Sept. 16.—It is reported that the Pope has left Rome. The Italian headquarters are ten miles from that city.

A skirmish took place four miles from Rome between the national troops and papal Zouaves. The latter were forced to retire, after suffering some loss. The Italian forces are reported to enter Rome to-morrow. The Italian fleet has arrived in the vicinity of Civita Vecchia. National demonstrations are made on the approach of troops, who are everywhere received with enthusiasm, and with whom the people fraternise with the utmost freedom.

The Italians at Civita Vecchia.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—The Italian troops have occupied Civita Vecchia, meeting with no resistance.

A Serious Engagement.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—A dispatch from Milan reports a serious though brief engagement six miles from Rome, with the Papal Zouaves; loses, 30 killed and 145 wounded. The rest surrendered. It is virtually certain the Italian army has reached Rome to-night. It is believed the Holy See will arrange a concordat with the Italian Government.

FROM BELGIUM.

The Escaped Army.

BOUILLON, Sept. 16.—Gen. Canrobert's forces, which lately cut through the Prussians at Metz, and now marching towards Paris, were 6,000 strong. Marshal Bazaine himself has gone to Sedan.

Civilians are withdrawing from Strasbourg.

The Ministry has made public the following intelligence: "Prussian headquarters on Friday were at Meaux."

McMahon at Bouillon.

BOUILLON, BELGIUM, Sept. 16.—McMahon, accompanied by General Chesal, of the Belgian army, arrived here to-day.

FROM PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Coast.

BERLIN, Sept. 16.—The Government of North Germany has given official notice to mariners that the approaches to Hamburg are dangerous. The usual light is extinguished and the channel filled with torpedoes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Russia has a Word.

ST. PETERSBURGH, Sept. 16.—The Journal, of the city, the official organ, regrets the refusal of the Prussian government to treat for peace only with the French Emperor. The Journal says, as Napoleon cannot again reign in France, he cannot enforce a treaty.

Spanish Affairs.

MADRID, Sept. 16.—A violent controversy is going on amongst new papers as to the course of Olazaga. He was recalled by the Council of Ministers for having exceeded instructions. Republicans, however, defend him for having recognized the French republic. It is possible some changes in the Cabinet may grow out of the discussion. Senor Sagasta is to be appointed President of the Cortes in place of Rivero, resigned. The successor of Segasta is not yet appointed.

The Czar's Letter to the King of Saxony.

DRESDEN, Sept. 16.—The following is the text of the letter of the Czar to the King of Saxony, conferring decoration on the Crown Prince, his son:

"To do honor to the success of your brave soldiers, I desire to confer on your son, the Prince Royal of Saxony, the cross of the military order of St. George, of the second class, that he has so well merited. He will receive it, I hope, as a new proof of my respect and friendship."

Successful Experiments.

LONDON, September 16.—Experiments have been made at Shoeburyness with Gatling guns with the most successful results.

Masonic

The Grand Orient Lodge, of the Masonic order, voted a resolution recommending the removal of the seat of the lodge to Rome.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 16, 4:30, P. M.—Consols for money, 92¾; account, 92¾. American securities quiet: 6's, 1862, 93¾; 5-20's, 1865, 87¾; 10-40's, 86¾; Erie, 18; Illinois, 112½; Atlantic and Great Western, 23¾.

LIVERPOOL, Sept 16.—Cotton sales for the week, 77,000; exports, 8,000; speculation, 7,000; stock, 666,000; American, 168,000. Receipts for the week, 62,000; American, 10,000. Quantity afloat, 386,000; American, 17,000. The market to-day was quiet—sales 10,000 bales. Uplands, 9½d. Orleans, 9¾d. The Manchester market is less favorable. Receipts of wheat for three days, 35,000 quarters; American, 32,500. Flour quiet and steady; California white and red Western No. 1, 40s 6d@42s 6d. Corn firm; mixed, spot; No. 2 mixed 28s@29s. Oats firm at 2s 9d. Barley 5s. Peas 36s. Provisions—Pork, 72s. Beef 110s 6d. Lard 73s. Cheese 62s. Bacon dull at 57s. Cumberland, 67s for short rib. Common rosin, 5s 7d.

LONDON, Sept. 16.—Tallow, 44s 6d. Spermoil, 79. Calcutta Linseed oil, 38s. Spirits—Petroleum heavy at 1s 1d; refined, 1s 7d.

CHICAGO.

Important Action of the Episcopal Convention.

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The new canon introduced into the Illinois Diocesan Convention, and rejected by a tie vote on Wednesday, providing that any clergyman who appealed from the decision of his ecclesiastical superior for the purpose of arresting any ecclesiastical proceedings against him, should be suspended, was again brought before the Convention last evening, and after expressions of strong protest against it by Messrs. Tyng, Sullivan, McGregor, Powers, Gardner, Wheaton and others, and no word of defense from its friends, was passed, as follows: Ayes—Ministers, 37; laymen, 31. Noes—Ministers, 22; Laymen, 7. The new article is as follows:

"No clergyman shall resort to a civil court or tribunal for the purpose of arresting impending or existing proceedings against him. Proceedings against him. The penalty for any violation of this article shall be suspension, *ipso facto*, from the functions of his office."

In order to ease the effect of this article, Mr. Lee introduced a section providing for an Appellate Court, which was unanimously adopted.

"The Bishop and rural deans of the diocese shall constitute the Appellate Court of the diocese, of which the Bishop shall be presiding Judge. In case of the Bishop's absence from the diocese, or if for any reason he does not act, or cannot be present, the Bishop, in his absence from the diocese by the Standing Committee, shall act as presiding Judge. A majority of the members shall be necessary for the transaction of business. The court shall appoint a clerk, who shall keep a correct record of the proceedings."

CHICAGO, Sept. 16.—The Democratic Convention for the Second Congressional district of Minnesota, which met at St. Paul yesterday, by a vote of 99 to 1 was unable to make a nomination for member of Congress, but recommended that the Democrats support Ignatius Donnelly, who runs as an independent, free State candidate. A ratification meeting was held the same evening, when Donnelly made a speech, wherein he thanked the Democrats for their compliments, and accepted their platform as his own. In the Second Minnesota district the Democrats have nominated C. N. Buck, of Winona, for Congress.

A resolution was unanimously adopted that two or more dioceses should be created and bounded as suggested by Bishop Whitehouse in his address.

The Committee on the Revision of the Scriptures made a report, condemning the proposed revision of the Bible by the Canterbury convention, and they ground their objections on the following reasons:

1st. Exclusiveness of the movement, no notice having been given to sister churches.

2d—There are many questionable orthodoxy of some of the members composing the convocation.

3d—The scantiness or uncertainty of expected results.

The following resolution was offered and adopted, with but one or two dissenting votes:

Resolved, That, in view of the marked exclusiveness of the movement, the more than questionable orthodoxy of some whose co-operation has been formally invoked, and the scantiness and uncertainty of the supposed benefit of the revision of the Bible now being made by the convocation of Canterbury, it is, in the judgment of this convention, unwise and inexpedient to—

J. V. Farwell & Co., announce that their losses by the recent fire will not exceed $300,000. It was at first reported at $750,000, but the value of the damaged goods will reduce the loss to the figures named.

It is reported that Dr. Chas. H. Ray, editor of the Chicago Evening Post, has been appointed Government Appraiser for this port, under the recent law making Chicago an original port of entry.

John V. Farwell has announced his intention to donate $30,000, the amount of his stock in the Farwell Hall building, toward the establishment of a library for the Young Men's Christian Association. Mr. Farwell also declines the nomination of the Temperance party of Illinois for Congressman at large.

☞There are two very effective ways of disposing of stumps—not quite so effectual as the puller, but very handy when a puller cannot be obtained. Bore a number of holes and fill them with and again with saltpetre acid. This eats away the wood and hastens decay. Another is to fill the hole with petroleum or kerosene till the wood is pretty well soaked, and then the stump will burn off even with the ground.

WASHINGTON.

The Wavering Ranks of the Republican Party.

Senator Wilson Becoming Discouraged.

Official Crop Report for August.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

[Special Telegraphic Correspondence of the Courier-Journal.]

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—When Senator Wilson was here yesterday he talked with unusual freedom upon political matters, and made some statements which indicated that the Republican column was wavering at many points. Mr. Wilson's opinions are valuable, perhaps because of his position as Chairman of the National Republican Committee.

NEW YORK.

He concedes the loss of New York, and thinks Gen. Woodford the weakest man that could have been nominated. With Marshall O. Roberts, he thinks there might have been a show of success, but Woodford cannot unite the discordant elements of the party. While making this admission, so far as the State ticket is concerned, he professes to be more hopeful of the Congressional districts; but it is plain that he is not as confident as he would like to be.

MASSACHUSETTS.

Referring to his own State, Senator Wilson does not disguise the fact that an election of a Democratic Congressman is not only possible but probable. The doubtful District is that represented now by G. Twichell. A great effort has been made to induce ex-Congressman Alexander H. Etio to run, but he has refused. Twichell will probably secure the nomination in spite of a determined opposition, and, in that event, Senator Wilson is hopeful of a Republican success. He consoles himself with the thought, however, that the opposition candidate will be a very moderate Democrat.

NORTH CAROLINA.

Senator Wilson, as well as Representative Platt and the other members of the Republican committee, got a crumb of cold comfort out of the North Carolina election by professing to believe that the defeat there occurred just at the proper time, as its tendency has been to unite the discordant elements in the South. That is all very well to talk about, but the Democratic committee is in possession of facts which incontrovertibly prove that the strengthening process was on the other side, while the effect was a demoralization to the Radicals from which they cannot recover.

ADVERTISING FOR MEN TO FILL OFFICES.

The acting Secretary of the Treasury today addressed a circular letter to collectors of customs throughout the country requesting them to write to such persons resident in their districts as can pass the requisite qualifications in nautical attainments and practical seamanship, and who are not above the age of thirty years, to make personal application by letter for the position of Third Lieutenant of the Revenue marine service. The object is to fill the twenty vacancies existing in this rank, and to distribute as far as practicable the positions to citizens of the different States, the majority of the officers of this branch of the service being now from New England. No consideration will be given to applications of persons having any physical disability, or who do not offer unexceptionable testimonials as to character, capacity, and experience. Applications will be duly filed in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, and receive attention from the Department at the proper time. The board of officers for the examination of candidates is now in session in this city.

THE ANNUAL REPORTS.

The work of preparing the annual reports in the several Departments has actively commenced. In the Treasury Department the reports are ordered to be ready for submission to the Secretary of the Treasury by November 1st.

ATTORNEY GENERAL AKERMAN

telegraphs that he is seriously ill in Georgia, and will not reach Washington for some time.

THE REVENUE OFFICIAL.

Persons holding positions in the Bureau of Internal Revenue during the entire term of General Van Dyke, late Collector of the Third Ohio District, who has been arrested, charged with misuse of Government funds, regard the whole affair as the result of long continued work on the part of disreputable detectives who have manufactured the case.

[To the Associated Press.]

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16.—Customs receipts last week, $5,055,760.

WHAT THE REDEMKINS COST.

An accurate estimate shows that each Indian in the United States costs the Government $350 annually.

OFFICIAL CROP REPORTS—CORN.

The August report on crops, from the Department of Agriculture, says that corn has suffered from excessive rains in localities, by drought, wet weather, heat, worms and heavy frosts, but has not been injured sufficiently to yet to change the national reductions of the aggregate product heretofore anticipated. The States showing a condition below the average are New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Mississippi, Kansas, Nebraska, California and Oregon.

COTTON.

There is considerable damage done to the cot on crop from rust, worms, and unfavorable August weather, but the general prospect is promising. Comparing the title to the figures to indicate a decreased yield of cotton, and favorable weather hereforth must in ure a considerable increase.

WHEAT.

Returns upon the wheat product pertain chiefly to the condition of the crop when harvested, though the figures indicate in a measure the extent of the yield as compared with the average. At the date of the reports, however, grain was not threshed out to any considerable extent, and the actual returns must be had before an estimate of the aggregate wheat production of the year can be made. The quality of the grain threshed is generally excellent, in many cases comprising four different qualities.

THE RYE AND BARLEY CROPS

were generally harvested in good condition, with slight local drawbacks. There is an apparent diminution in the rye crop, and also in barley.

BUCKWHEAT.

Tennessee, Michigan, North Carolina, West Virginia and Wisconsin are the only States which report a prospect of buckwheat above or up to the average. The Middle and Western States indicate a decline of from 5 to 10 per cent., and the New England States 15 to 20 per cent. Drought has blighted the crop in some localities.

POTATOES.

Drought in many sections in the West has materially injured the potato crop.

HAY.

In most State the quality of the hay crop is above the average.

SORGHUM

seems to have been entirely neglected east of Pennsylvania. The crop in most of the Western States is reported in a fair condition.

SUGAR.

Louisiana and Florida report the sugar crop from five to ten per cent. above the average. Texas, Mississippi, Alabama, and Georgia report it ten per cent. below the average.

HOPS.

California is the only State that reports an increased average in hops.

THE TOBACCO CROP

is reported fourteen per cent. below the average in Connecticut; seven below in Massachusetts; ten in Maryland; seventeen in Mississippi; four in Texas, and two above in New York; five in Pennsylvania; four in Virginia; fourteen in North Carolina; ten in South Carolina; thirteen in Georgia; ten in Arkansas; nine in Tennessee; five in West Virginia; six in Kentucky; three in Indiana; two in Ohio, and an average in Missouri, Illinois and Michigan.

STOCK HOGS.

The size and weight of stock hogs generally compare favorably with that of former years except in several of the Southern States and Illinois, Indiana, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Oregon, which indicate a depreciation in this regard.

APPLES.

Though there is much complaint of apples falling during the last two months, and of retarded growth caused by dry weather, a fair product is promised in the Eastern and middle States generally, and in Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee and Kentucky, with from six to nine-tenths of average crops in the Western States.

WOOL.

A small general decline in wool is probable.

LEXINGTON.

Fifth Day of the Races—Fine Sport—Revival of the Southern Railroad Project.

[Special Dispatch to the Courier-Journal.]

LEXINGTON, Sept. 16.—To-day has been very pleasant, and the races were well attended. The excitement was great.

The first race was sweepstakes for two-year-olds, dash of one mile. There were fourteen entries, nine of which started. The result was as follows:

Buford's b. f. Hollywood	1
John Clay's ch. f., Sunesbox	2
Taylor's br. f., Cricket Walker	3
Bostick's ch. c., Abdelkorse	4
Gilmore & Williams' br. f.	5
Fewell's b. f. Notre Dame	6
Harper's ch. c., Express	7
Ahy's ch., Blantron	8
Reynolds's ch. c. Harvey Williams	9

Time, 1:48¾.

The second race was for the Produce stake for three-year-olds, two mile heats. There were eighteen entries, but only three started and resulted as follows:

Harper's b. c., by Lexington	1 1
Villey's b. f., by Uncle Vic	2 2
Duncan's b. f., by Lexington	dist.

Time—3:59¾; 3:44.

A meeting of the friends of the Great Southern railroad to Chattanooga is called in this city on the 10th of October next.

NEW YORK.

Rumored Appointment of a Minister to England—Erection of the Statue of Lincoln—Farragut's Remains.

THE ENGLISH MISSION.

NEW YORK, Sept. 16.—The Time's Washington correspondent telegraphs: There is excellent authority for the statement that the English mission was offered, seven or eight days ago, to a prominent We stern politician and that his letter of acceptance is now in the hands of the President. It is generally believed that Judge Orth, of Indiana, is the gentleman selected. Judge Orth was, it will be recollected, unanimously recommended last spring by the Democratic delegation in the House for the mission to Berlin, which it was thought at that time would be offered to him. He is a leading member of the Foreign Affairs Committee, and one of the strongest men in Congress.

**THE LIN

Courier-Journal.

LOUISVILLE.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17, 1870.

For Congress—Fifth District,
BOYD WINCHESTER,
OF JEFFERSON.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

THE DAILY.

One year, by mail	$10 00
Six Months	5 00
One Month	1 00
Single copies	5 cents

To city subscribers, delivered, at one cent per week to the carrier, or $12 per year when paid at the office. To mail subscribers, $10 per year, or $1 per month.

THE SUNDAY COURIER-JOURNAL.

One year, by mail	$2 00
Six months, do	1 00
Single copies, one year	5 cents

The DAILY COURIER-JOURNAL, including Sunday's issue, is sold at $12 a year; delivered to city subscribers, $12 per year when paid at the office. Payable in the carrier's weekly envelope a week for 25 cents; seven times a week, 30 cents.

THE WEEKLY.

Single copy, one year	$2 00
Eight copies, six months	10 00
Five, to one address, one year, each	1 75
Ten to twenty copies, one year, each	1 50
Twenty copies and over, one year, each	1 25

An extra copy is allowed to the club agent for every club of ten, at $1 75 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional ten subscribers, and at every copy of the weekly sent to one address at $1 25 each, and an additional extra copy for every additional twenty subscribers.

PAYMENTS ALWAYS TO BE MADE IN ADVANCE.

Money may be sent in postoffice orders or drafts, or when these can not be procured, by mail in registered letters, at the risk of the publisher. To be inclosed in the presence of the Postmaster, whose certificate will be indorsed in name of the office.

BUSINESS COPIES SENT GRATIS ON APPRECIATION.

Notice to Candidates.

All communications recommending candidates for office will be charged for. Matter of this description is of a purely private and business character, relating to the interests of individuals and not coming under the head of news. There is scarcely a mail that does not bring us a quantity sufficient to fill the whole issue of the COURIER-JOURNAL, and discriminations being at once distasteful and invidious, we are compelled to put the matter upon a strictly commercial footing.

To Advertisers.

ADVERTISERS who wish to avail themselves of the advantages of our extraordinarily large edition on Sunday morning, will hand in their favors not later than 8 o'clock this evening.

KENTUCKY NEWS.

The Hopkinsville New Era has a tobacco stalk seven feet high. It bore twenty-five leaves.

Jacob Stahl, a German laborer on the Maysville and Lexington railroad, was killed, on Thursday of last week, by the falling of a derrick crane.

Last Tuesday, while two negro boys, at the house of Miss Lizzie Mathews, in Mayfield, were engaged in the careless handling of a pistol, it was accidentally fired, and instantly killed one of the boys.

The Big Bernard coal mines, situated four miles south of Madisonville, on the Evansville, Henderson and Nashville railroad, are now under full headway, and are rich and the coal of a superior quality. On Saturday last, Colonel Sebree, president of the coal company, made the first shipment of 940 tons of coal from these mines to Henderson, a portion of which was distributed to the widows and indigent of that city.

Mr. Wm. Brewer, of Fairview, Christian county, has a small gun, in the shape of a walking stick, which he has permitted his little son to handle as a plaything. Mr. B. had loaded the gun, before leaving Monday morning, but neglected to inform his wife about it. Soon after Mr. Brewer had left the house, Mrs. B. gave the stick to the little boy, but he refused to play with it, as usual. Mrs. B., in order to amuse him, commenced snapping the piece, which went off, shooting her only child through the brain.

This section of the State, says the Maysville Bulletin, has been extremely prolific of the various fruits the past season. Apples, peaches, pears, grapes and melons have abounded, and the market has been bountifully supplied with the cheap luxuries. There has been a superabundance of watermelons, our city market being glutted with them. The best quality of fruit has been selling at ten as fifteen cents. Some market-men near the city found it profitable to ship them in large quantities, and they sent up the river one day recently as many as six thousand watermelons.

SOUTHERN NEWS.

Colored recruits for the Texas frontier.

Green figs in Memphis—delicious and dangerous.

Two negro militia companies in Brandon, Mississippi.

Kansas City is to have five miles of new sidewalks this year.

The "Investor" is the name of a lively little weekly just started at Waynesboro', Georgia.

One of the finest Catholic churches in the South is in process of erection in Greeneville, Tennessee.

The salary of General Robert E. Lee, as president of the Valley railroad, is fixed at $5,500 per annum.

A party of stock men, while camped on Little Pond Creek, Milam county, killed forty-two rattlesnakes in ten days.

The concert in Pulaski, Tennessee, on the night of the 6th inst., realized $111 for the Lauderdale, Miss., orphans.

Miss Laird, of Sardis, Miss., was very dangerously, and, perhaps, fatally burned Tuesday last, by the explosion of a lamp.

Dr. Powhatan Starke, a Virginian and a Past Grand Master of the Masonic Order of that State, died in Baltimore on Sunday.

Colonel William L. Owen, of Halifax, has received the Conservative nomination for Congress for the Fourth Virginia district.

In consequence of the injury done to vegetation by the drought, the Virginia Horticultural Society will hold no exhibition this fall.

Four or five of Holden's militiamen made their appearance on the streets of Petersburg, Virginia, Tuesday, and attracted much curious attention.

The residence of Gen. E. F. Daniel, in Griffin, Ga., was burned Monday morning. Loss $4,000 on the house and several hundred on furniture. No insurance.

The Savannah river rice planters are building fine threshers which have from their plantation to plantation, thus saving transportation, loss of time, and loss of grain.

The City Council of Macon, Georgia, has donated to the printers of that city a lot in Rose Hill Cemetery, to be used as a burial ground for members of their craft.

The prospects for the coming session of Washington College, Virginia, are of the most encouraging character. The indications are that there will be upwards of four hundred students.

The census of Alabama reports the population of Montgomery at 10,588. The increase of the city and suburbs since 1860 is 3,770. That of Mobile is 32,138, an increase of 2,883. That of Selma is 6,489, an increase of 3,319.

Mr. R. J. Wynn, of Putnam county, Ga., recovered $7,000 in Morgan Superior Court last week, from the Georgia Railroad Company, as damages for the killing of his wife by a train on that road, near Madison, last year. He sued for $30,000.

Mr. John Bolton, who was an important witness on behalf of the State in the prosecution of those arrested charged with the murder of Col. Dickens, near Memphis, died Thursday night. A consideration of the writ of habeas corpus was postponed from last Monday until next Monday, on account of his illness.

The Pulaski (Tennessee) Citizen reports that great interest is being manifested by the citizens of Giles in regard to the next semi-annual exhibition of the Blood Horse Association, which commences at Pulaski on the 18th of October. There will be great competition and a fine exhibition of stock, together with agricultural and mechanical products.

On a recent Saturday night, at a colored ball, near Henderson, Texas, a general row was got up. Bricks, knives, sticks, bludgeons, fists, spikes, and fence rails were the weapons. Cæsar Blair left in the breast; Wash Flanagan had his head smashed; and Harry Dansby, nominated by the Times for Governor two years ago, had half his head knocked off. Other freedmen received divers kicks, cuffs, blows, thrusts and punches.

In nineteen counties of central Mississippi, 1,870 deaths occurred during the past year. The number of farms is reported at 11,741; and establishments of productive industry at 974. Madison county, with her population of 20,948, has only 339 farms; Hinds, 411 farms; while Jasper, with a population of 10,516, reports 1,826 farms, and Scott 1,063 farms. Copiah reports 1,545 farms. The highest mortality is in Hinds, (not, however, in proportion to population), reported at 411; the lowest in Wayne—two only being reported.

A negro woman, crazed with religious excitement, was going home a few nights ago from one of the colored churches near Columbus, Miss., clapping her hands, knocking out her heels and ducking her head like mad. All at once a thought struck her, and, giving another one of those peculiar swoops to the ground which marks those midnight orgies, she yelled out at the top of her voice: "Thank God, I don't have to cook any supper dis night! Blessed Jesus! I love him all over!" One of the women that held her up became disgusted, and remarked that "religion don't make a nigger as big a fool as you is."

Mr. Lillburn Trigg fatally shot himself in Knoxville Wednesday night about 8 o'clock. It is believed accidentally. He and his sister were sitting together on the front porch of the residence of his brother-in-law, Mr. R. M. McClung, on Broad street, in pleasant conversation, whilst he was toying with a beautiful Smith & Wesson repeater, which he had purchased but a few days since. It was quite dark, as the moon had not risen, so his movements were not particularly observed, but suddenly his sister heard the report of the weapon, and it was found the shot had entered his right temple and lodged in the head. The wound was fatal.

Last Wednesday, while two negroes were preparing a mine in a well at Thurmond's Mill, Georgia, for the purpose of blasting a rock in the bottom thereof, the fuse caught unexpectedly, and the mine exploded before either of the negroes had time to get out. Singularly enough, neither of the darkies was seriously hurt, although a sledge-hammer which one of them was using was blown out of the well. The well is a narrow one, and the wonder is that both of the negroes were not literally blown to pieces. One of the negroes had his right hand very badly shattered, rendering amputation of one of the fingers necessary, which was done by Dr. Turner. Beyond this and a few burns and bruises, the negroes are not materially injured.

The Atlanta Constitution has the following: "On Saturday night the down freight train ran over and killed a man named George Week, about a fourth of a mile this side of Stone Mountain. Mr. West, being under the influence of liquor, had started for home, unfortunately taking the railroad track instead of the dirt road. When he had passed Dr. Hamilton's residence fifteen or twenty feet, he laid down on the track. The freight train was coming down grade with some twenty-two box cars attached, and, although seeing the unfortunate man, could not check up in time to save him. The cow-catcher struck him, and knocked him in advance of the train for some distance, when his right hand was cut off above the wrist, and right and left leg below the knee. The right arm was next torn from its socket with a portion of the ribs attached, and the right leg severed at the thigh. The remains presented a sickening spectacle, mangled as the body was. Mr. West was about fifty years of age, a well-digger by profession, and leaves a wife, seven daughters and one son in indigent circumstances."

Poor old VICTOR HUGO! It was always a comical old curiosity shop of a genius, brilliantly illuminated, but consisting of every manner of odds and ends of fancy that made a pretty show at a distance, but was never of the least value for actual wear and tear. Albeit, 'tis not pleasant to have the illusion brushed away. The Isle of Wight was the very place for such a wight, and he will find it so himself before he has done with Paris.

MELLE. NILSSON, who has fled Paris just in time, will receive a warm welcome in New York, which is now the Paris of the world. She will find the Park rather more splendid than the Bois and Delmonico's equal to the Trois Freres. Steinway Hall, where she is going to sing in concert, is the peer of any music hall in Christendom; and she will hardly miss in the enthusiastic "encore" of America the breezy "brav-a" of the Theatre Lyrique.

The French can raise, at least, three millions of fighting men. The ports of all the world, and their own ports, are open to them. They have money and credit. What is to hinder them making a good fight even if they should lose Paris? We throw out the suggestion in answer to a note of a correspondent, who asks us if we think it safe to bet that the war will be over in thirty days. Such bets are always unsafe. War is invariably uncertain, and nothing about it is so uncertain as its duration.

The Cincinnati Commercial is angry with Tennessee because she did not see fit to go back ten or a dozen years and amuse herself by denouncing the doctrine of secession. The Commercial is unfair in its failure to state that the resolution on which it comments, along with many others, was "referred," and that those who opposed it were among the most liberal of the Tennessee elements. But, this apart, its unseasonableness was enough to kill it, and the Tennessee convention did well to squelch it as belonging to those dry bones and dead languages which the Democratic party has shown itself thoroughly and universally resolved to ignore.

It does not seem likely, as the London Telegraph asserts, that NAPOLEON may owe his restoration to the man who began the war professedly not upon France, but on the Emperor. It is easy enough to see why King WILLIAM refuses to treat with the Republic. But it is by no means easy to figure out how he is going to treat with the Regency. Thus the war continues as a subjugating contest, and as there are forty millions of Frenchmen thoroughly aroused, we may look for rougher and bloodier work than any we have witnessed. Meanwhile, NAPOLEON is old and sick. His day is over. A new BONAPARTE may spring up; but not LOUIS.

In our local columns we yesterday gave a full report of the organization of the Louisville, Memphis and New Orleans railroad. Yesterday the organization was perfected by the Board of Directors electing Hon. LYTTLETON COOKE President pro tem. Mr. COOKE has been one of the earliest and most efficient friends of this road, and its present favorable position is mainly due to his persistent and efficient efforts. Backed as he is by a strong and substantial directory, we expect to be able to note rapid progress in securing subscriptions and placing the enterprise on a substantial basis. The different counties along the line will soon have an opportunity of voting their subscriptions, and they should be liberal.

The Publishing House of HARPER & BROTHERS is now admitted to be the largest and wealthiest in the world, and, passing from the hands of its founders into the hands of a second generation of live and active business men, it is likely to add to its resources and influence. It is too great an establishment to be partisan; it should be not only national, but universal in its purpose and in its tone, a faithful and a liberal organ of civilization. We refer, of course, to its periodicals—of which there are three—rather than to its books. HARPER'S Magazine and HARPER'S Bazaar are not only unexceptionable, but by odds the best in the country. But HARPER'S Weekly is narrow and partisan—needlessly so, though brilliantly so—and this is unworthy the catholic purpose and the genuine culture which characterize its origin and its fellow-issues. It is also unwise, and will prove itself so in the long run. The tendency of American civilization is non-partisan; and the tone of American literature must keep pace with American intelligence.

We have received a communication from a politician who stood high in the favor of the South in years gone by, in which a somewhat novel view of the situation is given out. "My opinion is very decided," he says, "that the South should hold itself aloof from both parties in the North. As long as the Northern Democrats have to carry the Southern Democrats they will be damaged by the cry of 'rebel.' In the old time the Southern Whigs were kept down by the cry of 'abolition,' because of their association with the free-soil element at the North. The South should not commit the blunder of destroying her influence by becoming a direct party to any nomination for President. She should keep out of nominating conventions, nominate electors only, and leave the election of a President open until she sees how the result is at the North, and then make the best bargain she can. The fight is to be fought on Northern ground. Therefore let parties at the North fight it out, leaving us to make our own terms with the winner."

No disinterested man can have watched the career of LOUIS NAPOLEON for the last eighteen months, without a sort of commiseration for his trials, and a certain hope in his ultimate success, if constitutional government was his sincere design, as we believe it was. But it now appears, looking backward, that he threw away his best chance of success. It is admitted that he was precipitated into war. It seems possible that he might have foreseen the necessity. If therefore he had, on the accomplishment of the Plebiscite, issued a proclamation to the French people abdicating the throne for himself and his family, and asking to be considered simply the first citizen of France, it would have knocked the bottom out of the Orleanists, the Bourbons, and the Reds. He might have said, "I found France in anarchy and I gave it a government. Inside of seventeen years I made France the greatest power and Paris the greatest capital on earth. I believed an Empire was necessary to do it. Now the French people are ready for liberty and I surrender into their hands the means of enjoying it and perpetuating it." That would have assured the Napoleonic ascendancy for centuries in France as the Madison ascendancy was assured in Florence; and, as we now see, it would have cost nothing but the ruin of the last three months, which it would have averted.

A disposition to regret the failure of HORACE GREELEY to receive the Republican nomination for Governor in New York is manifested by certain persons who cherish the delusion that the editor of the Tribune is a philosopher and a statesman. Mr. GREELEY proved that he is not a philosopher when he signified his willingness to accept the doubtful honor of certain defeat which awaits the gentleman who was preferred over him. But had the nomination for Governor embraced the guarantee of election, he showed his lack of wisdom, and therefore his lack of philosophy, in desiring it. It could not elevate him in public estimation, or render him more conspicuous, or add to his riches, his happiness or his personal influence. It could only divide the power he has already in his party and encumber him with the duties of a place for which he is unfit. The journalist who wants office mistakes his calling. An editor is himself an official, occupying a very enviable position; and his consequence is to be measured by that of his journal, great or small, as it may be. He should desire preferment only in his profession, which is a branch of the public service. But, in order to be a good journalist, he must eschew caucuses, committees and conventions; he must hold himself aloof from cliques; he must beware of intrigue. His road lies straight before him. He need not become a party to personal, local and party struggles to be advised as to what is going on; and the more isolated he keeps himself, and the more disinterested he is, the better will he fulfill his mission as a faithful servant of the people. All the editors who have gone into politics have made mistakes, because journalism and office are at odds and a man must violate the one or the other if he attempts to join the two. MR. GREELEY as the invisible power that controls the New York Tribune is somebody. But MR. GREELEY as a candidate for office is merely a very queer, unprepossessing and weak old man. It was well that he was saved the mortification of being defeated for Governor of New York. It would have been better had he rejected the idea altogether.

"Amazing Alacrity."

The Louisville Commercial descants most luminously—voluminously, we were about to say—upon what it describes as the "amazing alacrity" of Democratic newspapers and Democratic communities in Kentucky "to spring to the aid of any individual who may be charged with engaging in Kuklux outrages, with assaults upon the colored population or with interference at elections." The "amazing alacrity" on the part of Democrats in resisting the charges named is the result of the "amazing alacrity" of the Radicals to make them. If a murder is done in Ohio it is murder. But the same offense done in Kentucky is immediately made to take a political significance. Thus, political passion being introduced into criminal litigation, the peace of society as well as the course of justice is interrupted; and communities and newspapers are involved by indiscriminate partisan attacks arising out of the abuse of the law-making power.

The Congress of the United States and the Legislature of Kentucky are mutually at fault. Congress has abused the law-making power by seeking to bridle the States; and the Legislature has neglected the law-making power in an impracticable effort to *seem* to resist—not *actually* to *resist*—the partisan legislation of Congress. There is an irresponsible Radical majority in Congress which proceeds to all manner of atrocious and corrupt extremes for the execution of its partisan purposes, and, being educated in maladministration and inured to malpractices, it stops short of nothing, and is willing to do anything and everything to carry out its selfish and designing schemes. In the Kentucky Legislature there is an equally large but by no means so reckless or so degenerate a Democratic majority. Corruption has made small progress in Kentucky. The people of Kentucky are plain and honest people. They retain their old love of liberty. They have preserved their simple faith in republicanism as a form of government. Integrity with them means something; and thus the political standard among us includes personal and moral responsibility to a perfectly consistent social degree. To do them no more than justice, the members of the present General Assembly of Kentucky are as upright, as well-meaning and, taken separately, as capable a body of men as could be got together in the Commonwealth. The trouble with their legislation is its *collectiveness*. Men do not act for themselves. They do not stop and think for themselves. The Democratic majority is so great that members are induced to risk their personal convictions and to trust to the collected will of the whole body. There is a lack of individuality, therefore, and this begets a lack of investigation, and this in turn produces not recklessness but heedlessness, which is often unwise and unpractical.

The foundation for much of the article in the Louisville Commercial may be discovered in the partisan legislation of a very corrupt and partisan Radical Congress, whilst much of it might easily be met and turned, had the Legislature of Kentucky taken measures in time to relieve the Democratic party of all responsibility, real and apparent.

For our part, we can say that we have left no stone unturned in the interest of law and peace, which we regard as the foundation stones of Democratic security. If we loved the Democratic party less, we could easily afford to run along with the current prejudices of the more thoughtless of its leaders, and to gather a current harvest of money and applause by sacrificing graver and permanent interests. Our allegiance to the Democratic party, and to the people of Kentucky, and, above all, to the people of the South, has not permitted us to do this, and we have been content to incur much obloquy, in the confident belief that the sacrifice would bring benefit to our people, and that the issue would justify our conduct and relieve us of all censure.

The spirit of the article in the Louisville Commercial seems to us to be one-sided, partisan and unjust. There is no excuse for Kukluxism in the heart or the intelligence of Kentucky. There is no excuse in its heart or in its intelligence for the maltreatment of the colored people. Its heart and its intelligence have been arrayed always against interference with our elections, against martial law, and against the bayonet at the ballot-box. We know very well where the example of persecution and proscription comes from; and we know also that the assassin who kills a black man to-day will kill a white man to-morrow. Murder is murder. The tone of society is the peace of society; and the people of Kentucky are as law-minded as the people of Ohio.

If the Louisville Commercial really wishes to secure that perfect peace which passeth all understanding, it cannot go about it in a more effective manner than by making an effort to induce its party in Congress to keep its hands off the States, and to leave the people everywhere the duty and the responsibility of local self-government. If it will do this, we will answer not only for the present but for all future Kentucky Legislatures. Indiscrimination in Congress reacts upon the country; and indiscrimination of an opposing tendency is the result in Kentucky. Both are at fault, but the root of the evil is the origin and the moral of the Radical theory of government.

The City Sewerage.

The less heavy rains and their unpleasant consequences in several instances have caused a most natural and lively interest on the part of our citizens in the various street improvements now going on in the city. The preparation of the surface and its efficient drainage form the points of interest; and the recent floods, resulting in damages to cellars and in some cases even to the lower story, have directed public attention principally to the system of sewerage now being executed and by which these evils are to be prevented in the future. To meet this natural demand for information on the part of the public we have in a very hurried manner made some inquiries, and will endeavor to give the impressions received.

A system of sewerage, every one will understand, requires a great deal of preliminary work and much study and reflection. It is a vast net-work, each part of which must be so laid down that it will join properly with every dependent portion and the whole be in subservience to such general ideas as the accidents of the ground and local necessity shall determine.

The first necessity in such an undertaking is evidently a perfect and thorough knowledge of the ground to be drained and for this purpose a map is necessary which shall show at a glance the comparative hight of every point in the city above or below every other point, enabling the observer to trace at once its valleys and its summits; showing their relative depth and elevation, where they join other valleys and summits, and permitting therefore, after proper technical considerations, the location of the principal lines of drainage, the basis of every system. The trouble encountered upon the design of such a map it is hard for the uninitiated to appreciate. Suffice it to say that, after months of labor in the field and office, such a one is rapidly approaching completion. Other maps in the possession of the sewer office, which have been thoroughly checked by the recent surveys, have served as the base on which to study out our system of sewerage. This system has been adopted only after the most careful research and investigation, embracing systems in use as well in the cities of Europe as in this country. Before any work could be done, much labor and calculation were necessary to determine properly the basin to be drained by each sewer; the most favorable inclination possible for it to have; the proper size to give it. The sizes of sewers vary according to the area to be drained and their inclination—a small sewer with a rapid descent carrying off as much water as a much larger one with a less fall. On the other hand, for the same inclination it is plain that to drain two acres would require a larger sewer than to drain one. Again, the nature of the surface of the sewer, whether it be smooth or rough, like as in brick or pipe sewers, and the amount of rain that may fall in a given time are all important elements in the determination of the size sewers. These are points which escape the superficial or uninstructed observers—hence the frequent remarks heard and fears expressed concerning the capacities of sewers at present under construction. It will be observed likewise that the shape of the sewers varies according to circumstances. There is the egg-shaped, the oval, the circular and the box-shaped, of all of which, save one, we have examples in our city that have done good service. Of these different shapes the use can be most easily comprehended. The egg-shape is used in sewers of moderate dimensions where the inclination is slight and the amount of water at certain times limited—the contracted shape of the bottom concentrating the water, the velocity of the current is increased, and, in consequence, the liability of deposit diminished or altogether avoided. The oval sewer, possessing similar advantages of shape with the above, is also regarded as the most economical for large receiving sewers, placed at considerable depth, where it is necessary to narrow the trench as much as possible.

The circular shape is likewise often used for large sewers, and, we understand, almost exclusively for small ones, in the shape of pipes. Indeed, the use of pipes for lateral or branch sewers has become so general that the universally favorable experience of several of our cities would be the best answer to many who appear to entertain some fears regarding the results of our own trials. Thus we find, upon inquiry, respecting the sizes of pipe that, at the same inclination an eighteen-inch pipe will carry off as much water as a two-foot sewer, and, regarding quantity, that in Brooklyn, out of 97 miles of sewers 84 miles are laid with pipe, and in Chicago the ratio is, perhaps, still greater, and that, too, with the great disadvantage of exceedingly small inclinations. Indeed, upon looking at our sewers, with respect to the area drained in connection with their size and inclination, we cannot but conclude that our system will compare most favorable with that adopted by any city in the Union.

The cost of executing the work in hand, or constructed this year, we find, will be about $71,000, for which we get the drainage of a parallelogram embraced by Chestnut and the river and Floyd and Ninth streets—a long length of sewers, every foot of which will be of utility almost as soon as laid, and taking the surface drainage from a most important section of the city. We may add, as a remark, that last year the amount spent under the same heading was $69,000.

The subject of sewerage is to-day occupying the attention of the authorities of all the principal cities of the West, and their expenditures made for the purpose of perfecting their drainage shows the importance that they attach to the subject. St. Louis has appropriated $300,000 for this purpose. Cincinnati has lately let contracts for $180,000, and Indianapolis not less than $125,000, whilst the appropriation in this city does not exceed $75,000, and that with very much to be done.

We hope that in the foregoing we have succeeded in conveying clearly to our readers the result of our researches in the matter of sewers. In getting it together we were necessarily forced to make many inquiries. When possible we have refrained from troubling those of the Engineer's department, having charge of this branch of the public service. When, however, we have gone to them, we have always obtained every useful information demanded, and we are the more obliged in this respect, that we feel the same delicacy in asking an engineer for the details of the work we have asked him to execute, as we would in asking the physician the theory of his treatment.

☞ One month ago the Mobile Register, the Montgomery Mail and the Shirt-tail-Bend Weekly Thunder-and-Lightning seemed devoured by an insatiate thirst for the blood of the COURIER-JOURNAL. To-day they are as quiet as so many lambs. Have they substituted whisky for blood?

☞ Some of the Indians out West are threatening to be troublesome again. We have done our best to keep from them such copies of this paper as contained notices of SHERIDAN'S absence from the country, but it would seem that they have contrived to get hold of a copy somehow.

☞ THEODORE TILTON wants to see BEN BUTLER and HIRAM REVELS placed on the Radical Presidential ticket in 1872. It is to be hoped that REVELS has too much respect for his personal character to consent to any such arrangement as that.

CITY ITEMS.

A Welcome Dish at the Table, and at the Couch of the Invalid.

The countless ways in which Tea Rose Farina may be utilized in cookery, the immense number of dishes—some plain and simple, others of the most delicate and delicious nature—to which it imparts not only all their delicacy, but a wonderful increase of quantity, are among its strongest recommendations. There is no kind of farinaceous preparation, no kind of soup or gravy in which it may not be used to advantage; and the blanc mange, puddings, custards, creams, jellies, gruels, &c., made from it, are not only unsurpassed, but, in our opinion, unequaled. Invalids whose stomachs are so sensitive as to reject all ordinary preparations for the sick room, find no difficulty in retaining and digesting the light and nourishing food of which this article forms the basis.

On the score of economy, the Tea Rose Farina is certainly infinitely preferable to any of the starches, farinas, gelatines, &c., made from the cereals or from maize. We are assured that a package of it, costing only twenty-five cents, will produce no less than sixteen quarts of blanc mange, jelly, custard, or most farina cream. The quantity seems almost incredible, but the statement is made on good culinary authority, and our readers can easily test its accuracy for themselves.

Neither Failing Teeth

nor the peeping wrinkles of time so forcibly tell of advancing years as your gray hair. **Ayer's Vigor** restores its color, and makes your appearance more agreeable to others as well as yourself. With fresh, luxuriant hair the infirmities of age are far less noticeable.

Southern Merchants and Druggists.

We call the especial attention of the merchants and druggists now in our city buying their fall stocks to the advertisement of Dr. Winternitz's very valuable family medicines. They are very popular wherever they have been sold, generally superseding any preparations of similar kind they come in competition with. No patent medicines have ever before achieved so great a success in the same space of time. They are prepared with great care and skill by an eminent chemist of long experience. For sale by all of our wholesale druggists, and are recommended and prescribed by our leading physicians.

LOCAL NOTICES.

"The Petersburg Suit."

Most excellent business suit, made of goods manufactured in Petersburg, Va. Entire suit for $16, at J. M. ARMSTRONG'S, 132 Main street.

☞ See notice of cider apples wanted, in another column.

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Lithgow & Co., warning persons from using the "*Wallace Patent Grate*," except through them. This grate has been thoroughly tried, and its reputation is fixed. It is conceded to be the best in use.

We observe they offer fairly promising if any are bought and parties are not satisfied with it, they will take it out and put in any other without charge. This is business, and secures any one from making a mistake. au29-dlf

"Boys' Clothing."

Great stock now open at J. M. ARMSTRONG'S, 132 Main street.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Bates' Dispensary, headed "Book for the Million—Marriage Guide," in another column. It should be read by all.

"Tailors Wanted."

Good tailors wanted at J. M. ARMSTRONG'S, 132 Main street.

The White-Haired King

who offered millions for a new pleasure, would have assigned the reward to Phalon's Vitalia, or Invigorator for Hair, because it would have enabled him to renew in his silver locks their youthful glory. The Vitalia is clear and has no sediment. It does not stain the skin, but will color the hair in a very few applications.

Sold by all druggists. se 13—cod3t

DIED.

DENT—September 16th, in the forty-seventh year of her life, MRS. REBAH DENT, after a severe illness of nearly nine weeks.

Although her sufferings were of an agonizing character throughout this protracted sickness, her death yesterday was sudden and unexpected.

In the death of this estimable lady a large circle of society will feel an aching void. As a wife, a mother, a friend, and a member of Christ's fold, she was preeminent in the exercise of the highest virtues that belong to those holy relations. Her domestic affections absorbed a great portion of her time, yet she was one of the most active, devoted and efficient members of her church, and performed her pastoral offices without ostentation or parade. The distressed and needy, and multitudes of orphans have lost in Mrs. DENT a friend whose benificent deeds they ever possessed. The amount of her unostentatious charity would be incredible to those who are not familiar with her labors in Christian charity and benevolence. Aimi who may have to fulfill such offices in his regard will find a philanthropy as constantly refreshed by this estimable, lovely, and loving soul. The Saint is large, but such laborers are rare. If none but the distressed, whose sorrows she ministered to assuage, were to attend the Cathedral services offered to her memory, it is feared the building would be altogether too small to contain them.

The action will be given of the solemn funeral services consecrated to the obsequies of Mrs. Dent.

SCHOLL—At Henryville, Ind., on the 14th of September 1870, at 5 o'clock P. M., IRVING EMERSON, son of Charles and Mary E. Scholl, aged 9 years and 3 months, from injuries sustained by being run over by a log-wagon on the 15th of August last.

TO THE LADIES.

MISS DORA SCHULZ,

Having just returned from France, where she purchased the choicest stock of Goods for Fall and Winter ever brought to this city, will open TO-DAY

Shawl Suits.

The latest style costume for the fall, from $12 to $15.

Ladies' Ready-made WhiteWear.

Real Black Thread and Point Applique Lace Flounces.

Real Point Applique Lace Points,

The Latest Styles in Rich

Lace Waist, Lace Collars, and Lace Handkerchiefs.

500 dos genuine French Corsets very cheap at

DORA SCHULZ'S,

se13 diw. 163 FOURTH STREET.

MEETINGS.

Notice.

OFFICE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE R. R. CO., LOUISVILLE, KY., Aug. 31, 1870.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Company for the election of Directors will be held at the office of the company, in Louisville, on Wednesday, the 5th day of October next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 4 P. M.

au31 dlS W. RANNEY, Secy.

Notice.

THE stockholders of the People's Bank of Kentucky are hereby notified that the annual meeting, for the election of Directors, will be held at the bank on Monday, the 3d day of October next, at 10 o'clock A. M. [2nd dtd] JAMES H. HOBBS, Cashier.

TRUE-FIT SHIRTS.

IN placing this Shirt before the trade we have in view the necessity of a finer article for first-class customers than any heretofore offered.

The "TRUE-FIT SHIRT" we claim the elegant fit of the French method of cutting and the superior work of a custom-made garment. With a higher standard of finish than any Shirt now known.

Every gentleman has to some extent experienced the inconvenience and annoyance of a badly-fitting Shirt. Perhaps out of a dozen you may order two of these will be nice.

In the "TRUE-FIT SHIRT" all the objections vanish. Every Shirt will be found not only a perfect fit, but elegantly made, and every Shirt in the dozen will be found made up exactly to the same measure.

We respectfully invite your orders.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
se17 d2 132 Main st., Louisville.

Masonic Savings Bank,

No. 120 West Main st., 2d door below Fourth st., north side. LOUISVILLE, KY.

Paid up Capital - - - - - $250,000

THIS Bank is doing a general Banking and Exchange business, attends to Collections in any part of the United States of America, and buys and sells Stocks and Bonds.

In the Savings department Deposits will be received from one dollar and upward and interest allowed on same.

Minors and married women can deposit money and draw same as principals.

HENRY WERMHOFF, President.
JACOB KRIEGER, Sr., Cashier. se17 dlm

Kentucky State Lotteries!

AUTHORIZED by the Legislature.—Drawings of A Friday, Sept. 16, 1870.

KENTUCKY EXTRA CLASS 320.
72, 55, 4, 23, 70, 46, 75, 19, 7, 51, 22, 60.

KENTUCKY CLASS 320.
7, 15, 67, 3, 59, 39, 58, 71, 57, 19, 66, 12.

Office No. 63 Third street, near Main. Address orders for tickets and circulars to GEO. WEBSTER, Postoffice Drawer 185, Louisville, Ky.

BAKER'S HARMONY AND THOROUGH BASS.

Every species of concord and discord is treated in detail, simplified, and made plain, with comprehensive and natural explanation in keeping with the breadth of the subject.

It is THE BOOK for the Student and the Musician—whether for Instrumental, Vocal, Orchestral, or Band Music.

By R. P. BAKER.

Price, in cloth, $2. Sent, post-paid, to any address on receipt of retail price.

OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
CHAS. H. DITSON & CO., New York. se17 Sa1

GREAT REDUCTION
—IN—
COAL!

MAURICE POWER, now with JOHN McCLOSKEY, No. 43 Third street, bet. Main and Market, takes this method of informing his friends that coal has been greatly reduced in price, and that he will sell as low as the lowest. Call and see him. se11 d2dsm

$16,000 for $1!

The Grand Prize Drawing

For the benefit of the

DOMINICAN CHURCH

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY,

will certainly take place on the 21st of September.

There are two beautiful residences valued at $7,000 to be drawn.

The tickets are sold for one dollar each, and can be had at the office of the Catholic Advocate, W. Scott Glore's and J. C. Webb's book stores and other places. sa13 d1f

SPECIAL NOTICES.

THE CELEBRATED

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.

The most lasting, agreeable and refreshing of all perfumes, for use on the Handkerchief, at the Toilet, and in the Bath. For sale by all Druggists and Perfumers. sept13 deod1yr

Trust what Time has sanctioned.

The maxim that the voice of the people is the voice of the divinity, may in some cases be open to doubt, but the testimony of honest and enlightened witnesses extending through a series of years, and all to the same purport, is worthy of credence, admits of no question. Upon such testimony the reputation of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters as an antidote at a cure for many ailments is based. During the twenty years that it has been before the world innumerable preparations intended to compete with it have gone up its rockets, and come down its extinguished sticks. Meanwhile the progress of that incomparable tonic has been swift and steady —always upward and onward like the eagle's flight. Its introduction processed a revolution in therapeutics, and it proved to be one of those salutary revolutions that cannot go backwards. To-day Hostetter's Bitters is one of the most popular remedies in christendom, and commands a larger sale than any other medicinal preparation, domestic or imported, on this side of the Atlantic. As a cure for dyspepsia, bilious disorders, nervous affections, general debility, and as a preventive of epidemic fevers, it takes precedence of every other remedy. This fact should teach the ambitious country dealers who endeavor to foist their local abortions on the public in its stead, how futile their small attempts to cajole the community must necessarily be. Where the game fish have failed there is no chance for the "suckers."

se17 cod3w1

ROSADALIS.

"Life of the Flesh is in the Blood."

The blood circulates throughout the system, depositing new tissue, and thus a new and healthy condition of health and disappears. If the new material be corrupt and unsound, it is evident that the system will not perform its duties well: some part or another will be ill, disease will ensue, and the whole machinery will get out of order. As the blood is the source from which all the tissues are supplied, it is evident that the state of health or disease depends upon the character of the blood. It purifies the blood. It puts the origin of the gradual renovation that goes on throughout our physical system on a sound, pure, healthy basis, and thus brings a permanent condition even when cure or relief had fled.

John C. Baker & Co.'s Genuine

COD LIVER OIL!

The only certain remedy for consumption. Waste no time with medicines that offer only temporary relief, but at once use this specific. Our brand of Cod Liver Oil is admitted by the best physicians in the land to be superior to any other, we having the only perfect method of manufacturing the article. Sold by druggists everywhere.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
Philadelphia.

se3 WSatly

A RADICAL REVOLUTION

Has been accomplished in hair dyes. The horrible compounds containing LEAD, SALT, and SULPHUR are discarded. The leading chemists inspire the public not to use them, and Professor Chilton, whose reputation is second to none as an analytical chemist in America, has recommended

Cristadoro's Excelsior Hair Dye

as a PERFECTLY INNOCUOUS ARTICLE, which may be used without fear. Remember, it is the only one that has been analyzed and found wholesome. Cristadoro's Hair Preservative, and the colors it imparts natural.

CRISTADORO'S HAIR PRESERVATIVE, as a Dressing, acts like a charm on the hair after Dyeing. ry H. se15 deod&wrowim

HATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.

This splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect. Open. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—No disappointment—No ridiculous tints—"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or Scalp, but invigorates the Hair and produces a fine soft and beautiful Black or Brown. Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, 16 Bond street, New York. jy8

MEDICAL.

TO PHYSICIANS.

(From the Largest Manufacturing Chemists in the World.)

JUNIPER BERRIES.

NOTE OF PREPARATION.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs extracted by displacement with spirits obtained from Juniper Berries; very little sugar is used, and a small proportion of spirit. It is more palatable than any now in use.

Buchu, as prepared by druggists, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance; the action of a acne destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. Mine is the color of ingredients. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to give corrective; upon inspection it will be found not to be a Tincture, as made in Pharmacopoeia, nor is it a Syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exist. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation.

With a feeling of confidence,

I am, very respectfully,

H. T. HELMBOLD,

Chemist and Druggist of 19 years' experience.

HELMBOLD'S

FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM INDISCRETION. The exhausted powers of Nature, which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Memory, Wakefulness, Horror of Disease or Forebodings of Evil, in fact Universal Lassitude, Prostration, and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

The constitution, once affected with Organic Weakness, requires the aid of Medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which

will radically exterminate from the system diseases arising from habits of dissipation, at little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, Copaiva and Mercury, in these diseases.

USE

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

in all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of Bark or Iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however sligh may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic—

Helmbold's Extract Buchu

IS THE GREAT DIURETIC.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. PRICE—$1 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address

H. T. HELMBOLD,

DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

594 Broadway, N. Y.

Beware of those who advertise Remedies for the cure of all diseases, and who use my name in their circulars, as I have no connection with any establishment in the United States, except my Depot, 594 Broadway, New York, and my Depot, 104 South Tenth street, Philadelphia.

Beware of persons who call on you, and refer to my Treatment and Cures, as I have no Traveling Agents in the United States.

Beware of Druggists who recommend any other preparation when you call for Helmbold's Extract Buchu, as they do so for the reason that they make more profit on the sale of the inferior article.

Beware of Druggists who say they have Helmbold's Extract Buchu, or Helmbold's Genuine Preparations, when offered for sale, unless the bottles bear my name blown in the glass, as all counterfeits have labels similar to mine.

Beware of Druggists who say they have Helmbold's Extract Buchu in stock, when called for by customers, and endeavor to induce them to purchase other articles, as they can make more profit on the sale of the inferior article

Courier-Journal.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 17, 1870

Arrival and Closing of Mails at the Louisville Postoffice.

MAILS.	ARRIVE P.M.	ARRIVE A.M.	CLOSE A.M.	CLOSE P.M.
Cin. & Eastern	5:00 A.M. / 12:30	12:30	8:15	12:30
Jeffersonville and Chicago	1:00	12:30	1:00	12:30
St. Louis	9:00	9:00	1:00	12:30
Memphis, Charleston and Nashville & Nash. & Decatur	9:00	9:00	8:30 A.M. 1:00 P.M.	12:30
Shawneetown	9:00 A.M.	12:30	8:30 A.M.	12:30
Louisville & Nashville	5:00	12:30	1:00	12:30
Lagrange	5:00	.....	1:00	12:30
Shelbyville	5:00	.....	1:00	.....
Bardstown	11:00	7:00	8:00	12:30
L. & F. Way Mails	.....	.....	.....	12:30
Cincinnati & Mail Boats	.....	.....	.....	12:30
Brandenburg Mail	6:00	.....	9:00	.....
Frank'f, Georgetown & Lexington daily mail	5:00	9:00	8:00	12:30
New Albany	1:00 A.M.	1:00	1:00	12:30
Jeffersonville	1:00 A.M.	1:00	1:00	12:30
Mt. Vernon Way Mails	1:00	.....	.....	12:30
Richmond & Connersville Mail Boats	5:00	9:00	8:00	12:30
Evansville Mail Boats	12:30	.....	.....	12:30
Paducah & Cairo Mail Boats	12:30	.....	.....	12:30
Mt. Washington (Lower Mail Boats)	12:30	.....	.....	12:30
Mt. Washington (Upper Mail Boats)	12:30	.....	.....	12:30

Sunday Courier-Journal on Short-line Railroad.

Many complaints having been made by parties on the Short-line railroad of their inability to procure copies of the Sunday COURIER-JOURNAL, they are informed that hereafter it can be obtained of the news agent on the train promptly and regularly every Sunday afternoon hereafter.

Persons at any of the stations wishing it have only to apply to the newsboy.

TELEGRAMS.

The United States steamer Plymouth has arrived at Gibraltar.

The steamship Java, from New York, arrived at Queenstown yesterday.

Hon. J. Donnelly has been nominated by the Democrats for Congress in the Second district of Minnesota.

A fire at Manitowoc, Wisconsin, on the night of the 14th, burned Wilcox & Co.'s woolen and saw mills. Loss, $25,000.

The woolen mill of Messrs. Hefe & Ogle, of Manayunk, Pennsylvania, was partially burned yesterday. Loss, $40,000; insurance, $15,000.

Hon. A. S. Colyar, of Tennessee, announces himself a candidate for Governor against Brown, the nominee of the National Democratic party.

W. S. Stokes, of Tennessee, lately dangerously ill, is now regarded convalescent, and will probably be able to take his seat in Congress in December.

Four negroes were hanged yesterday at Isle of Wight Court-house, in Virginia, for the murder of Joel Gray, a white citizen of that county, on the 11th of December last.

Mail advices to Omaha from the Crow agency in Montana say that thirteen of the Big Horn expedition have arrived there with two wagons. They had no trouble with the Indians, and nothing of interest occurred.

After the bolters left the Fifth Congressional District Convention, at St. Louis, Thursday, they nominated Grundy's administration and the suffrage amendments were adopted, and Capt. Dostell nominated for re-election to Congress by acclamation.

Considerable excitement exists in political circles at Omaha over the charges against the present Governor, as he is the nominee for another term by the Republican party. There is considerable uneasiness in the organization, and the prospects are that he will be requested by the State Republican Committee to resign.

The spinners' strike at Fall River has ended, and yesterday many of them went back to work. Some were accepted, others were rejected and will not be employed again. Some mills compelled an agreement on the part of workmen that they should have but no more unions. The mills are now running nearly full. The strike lasted two months and involved disastrously to the workmen only. As usual, the loss in wages was about half a million dollars.

Interesting Cable News.

The Prussian army has almost completely isolated Paris, and is closing in gradually upon the fortifications. The last mail has come out from the city, and the telegraph wires in all directions have been cut. The siege may be said to have actually begun.

The Italian army at last accounts had defeated a body of Papal Zouaves at a point only four miles from Rome, and continued its march upon the city, receiving ovations from the people as it approached. The Pope is reported to have fled the city.

The total failure of mediation is confirmed. Russia has withdrawn or modified what little she did say is the matter and England's silence is emphasized.

With the Prussians besieging Paris and the Italians at the gates of Rome, the news from Europe will be looked after with no small degree of interest.

AMUSEMENTS.

The Louisville Opera House.

A very fashionable audience witnessed the rendition of Fernande at the Opera House last night. The play is one of deep interest and was well put upon the stage. To-night Mr. W. J. Leake will take a benefit upon the occasion of his last appearance, at which time will be presented the drama of Life's Revenge and the laughable farce of Hunting a Turtle. Mr. Leake and Miss Annie Waite appear in both pieces. At the matinee this afternoon the successful play of Fernande will be repeated by request. On Monday Mr. Leake, the popular Shakespearian comedian, will commence a short engagement.

Masonic Temple.

Another good audience greeted the Chapman Troupe last night. The capital operatic burlesque of "Fra Diavolo" and Bishop's great specialty of "One Thousand Young Milliners Wanted" were well played and well received. To-night is the last appearance of the Chapman Sisters, who will appear in the favorite burlesque of "Pluto." At the matinee this afternoon "Aladdin" will be presented. The Chapman Sisters will appear in Lexington on Monday night.

The Thixton Suicide.

William Wallace Thixton, the young man who committed suicide by shooting himself yesterday, was a son of K. P. Thixton. He had recently been in the employ of R. A. Robinson & Co., wholesale druggists, and was always held in high esteem by the gentlemen of that firm. He left their employ on account of the dull season in the business, and at the time of his death had secured another situation. He left a note, which was found yesterday about noon in a vest pocket, in which he said that trouble was the cause of his committing the act; that he was convinced his ambition could not be satisfied in this city. He also said that a certain lady, since his death has been reported to be the cause, had nothing to do with the deed. The pistol used by him was a very common one, the kind known as Christmas guns, and it was not shot loaded, thus making it evident that he used both hands to accomplish the work. In the note to his parents he requested that his body be kept for until 4 o'clock Sunday afternoon, in compliance with which it has been put in ice. The Coroner held an inquest yesterday at 10 o'clock, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from a pistol shot, fired from a pistol in deceased's own hands.

Orphans' Home, Lauderdale Springs, Mississippi.

Our readers, especially those in the city, well remember the touching appeals of Mrs. Reed and others soon after the war in behalf of the Mississippi Orphans' Home and the liberal contributions which followed from our citizens. We learn that thirty of these little wanderers, under Rev. A. C. Trimble, arrived in the city yesterday, and are enjoying the unrestrained hospitalities of our leading citizens. Mr. Trimble is desirous of putting the institution on a permanent basis, and proposes to give a concert for that purpose. The time and place will be made known in due time. Mr. Trimble is a Christian gentleman, his mission one of the tenderest benevolence, and we hope our citizens will yield a liberal reward to his thirty moving arguments.

Sudden Death.

The sad intelligence of the death of Mr. William Wicks, an engineer on the steamer R. C. Gray, was received yesterday by his brother, Geo. W. Wicks, Esq. The deceased was a citizen of Louisville, and a most estimable gentleman. He left the city a few days since in usual health, and the news of his sudden death, which occurred near Memphis, caused by hemorrhage of the lungs, has cast a deep gloom over a large circle of relatives and friends. Mr. Wicks was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife, but, we believe, no children. His aged parents reside in New Albany.

Accident at the Canal.

Yesterday morning, about 11 o'clock, a man named Murphy was seriously injured at the canal while engaged in raising a large stone by means of a derrick. It appears that Mr. Murphy, who is a employed as a foreman by the company, and had been at work only a few days, was endeavoring to hasten the work at which he was engaged, when the stone became loosened and fell upon him, crushing both legs in a horrible manner. It is probable that one or both legs will have to be amputated.

Fair at Columbus, Ga.

Bills, liberally circulated throughout the city and at the Fair Grounds the last few days, announce that a great fair will be held at Columbus, Georgia, commencing November 1st. Liberal premiums are offered, and competition is open to the world. W. D. Chipley, Esq., formerly of this city, is one of the Board of Directors, and will give all desired information to Kentuckians who may be inclined to send articles or stock for exhibition.

THE FAIR.

Immense Success of the Fourth Day.

Twenty-five Thousand People in Attendance.

A GRAND GALA DAY.

THE ATTENDANCE.

The attendance at the Fair on Thursday was very large, but yesterday it was immense. The promise of fair weather in the morning induced everybody and his wife to prepare for the Fair, and by the hour of opening the amphitheater there was a perfect jam. Promenading was entirely out of the question. Every seat was filled and every available space on the railings was occupied. Floral Hall and Power Hall were crowded, and thousands of persons thronged these grounds. As far as attendance was concerned, the Fair yesterday was an immense success. Early in the day, hundreds, discouraged by the crush, returned to the city, but every train brought fresh arrivals, and the departure of three or four hundred had no visible effect upon the vast crowd.

THE DISPLAY.

The programme was very choice and attractive and the greatest interest was manifested in all the rings. In many respects the display was the finest of the Fair. In the rings for horses some very choice animals were exhibited, and attracted great attention.

UP TO NOON

the vast sea of human souls were occupied in visiting the various places of curiosity, and examining the multitudes of articles on exhibition. The amphitheater seats having been filled as early as 11 o'clock, it was next to impossible to get a sight at the stock ring; consequently, other objects of interest had to be looked for, and the other points of exhibition were besieged up till noon, when private

PICNIC PARTIES

became the order of the day. Everybody had a basket of provision and "something to take" in case of sickness. Wherever a shade ten-foot square was to be found, the clean white table linen was sure to be spread and a dainty feast set out. We were invited to take dinner so often yesterday that we really had a strong notion to change our boarding-house to the Fair Grounds. The hour for lunch being over, everybody made a rush for

THE RING.

Again the cross-ding and smashing of the bonnets and bee-gum hats commenced and continued far into the evening, when it became perfectly apparent that the seats around the ring were all "taken" many hours before. If an opinion was needed, we could certainly say the Fair was a decided failure, because there were so many people present that no one could possibly see what was going on.

THE LOST ONES.

Many a poor old mother and anxious father was searching out a time last evening looking up three or four-year olders, and the number of dingy, dirty little migrations were searchers who had gone round the amphitheater on the wrong side could be counted by the dozen.

AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE.

The exhibition in the evening was certainly of the most decided interest. Yet some objection must be made to the time occupied in getting the horses before the judges, and also to the time occupied by getting them away from the judges after they had been brought in. The character of horses was better, from the fact that most of the rings were sweepstakes, and brought out the leading horses of the week, one ring alone containing nine entries.

THE RING OF THE EVENING

was that for rockaway horses, in which there were nine first-class entries, and perhaps the best average speed was made in this ring of any during the week. The ribbon was taken very gracefully by Capt. B. W. Jenkins with a beautiful sorrel horse. The movement of this horse is without doubt the best we have seen during the week. His style is that of a full-blood, carrying his head and tail erect, and reaching with the rim and assurance of a two-forty animal. The decision in this ring was eminently correct.

AN ACCIDENT.

In the ring for rockaway horses, Mr. M. Shane, while driving around the amphitheater under a high rate of speed, was thrown out of his sulky, his foot slip and catch in the wheel of his vehicle, which threw him violently to the ground. For a time it was thought his neck was broken, but he soon revived, and only suffered from a severe rash over the eye and a severe jolt on the ground.

TWO OTHER ACCIDENTS.

An accident occurred to a gentleman while going out on the train from the city to the Fair Grounds about 12 o'clock. He jumped or fell off just before reaching the head of the street and was very severely bruised. Another occurred just in sight of the grounds, in which the party met with little damage.

MONEY VISITORS.

On the grounds were to be noticed the faces of many prominent citizens from all parts of the State. Among the number were the Hon. Jesse D. Bright, Judge Geo. W. Gregory, Phil. Swigert, R. C. Pepper, Lewis Castleman, of Frankfort; T. Pettit, of Owensboro, and many others whose names do not now occur to us. In fact there were very few living within reach of the grounds from the remote parts of the State that it would be next to impossible to mention all by name.

THE STOVE TENT.

Yesterday we published it that a test of the better qui ities of the several stoves on exhibition at the grounds would come off at 2 o'clock. At the time named Messrs. Bridgeford & Co. had three stoves erected on platforms ready directly to work. Seventy-five pounds of dough were in readiness to be roped in the stoves and the fuel was in readiness for the torch, but the other competitors were not out with their stoves.

ANOTHER POSTPONEMENT.

The riding ring for boys was again postponed, and must be reached to-day or never. Some considerable interest is manifested in this ring, and it will be but just to the management to put it on the hills for the third time this afternoon, as it has already been a disappointment in which many of the boy-riders and their numerous friends have a very great interest. The object in suggesting it as the first thing after dinner is because of the character of horses was better, from the fact that most of the rings were sweepstakes, and brought out the leading horses of the week, one ring alone containing nine entries.

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THE STOVE TEST